Books Reviewed

100% INTELLECT—THE FREEDOM COVENANT
by Richard J. Benson
(Write to: Aram Church
4227-2 Walker Rd., Charlotte, NC 28211.
Send SASE for price)

Reviewed by Donald R. Boysen

"A man who knows of a study which he finds sublime, true and beneficial to society and perfectly acceptable to God cannot refrain from calling that teaching to your attention." —Plato

Plato's pronouncement is cited by author Richard Benson as the reason for writing this book, and most readers who give it the necessary close attention will likely agree that Benson is indeed "a man who knows of a study which he finds sublime, true and beneficial..."

His study is of several "100% intellect" societies he believes preceded us on this planet. There is nothing new or startling about the idea; Plato's fantasy describing the rise and fall of Atlantis 10,000 years before his time has probably inspired more roseate prose than any of the more recent "incredible civilization" stories we are asked to accept as historical fact. What distinguishes Benson's book from earlier arrivals in Maybeland is the "freedom covenant," named but not explained in the title.

The explanation *is* discoverable, but only after studying the book (not just reading it) and thinking about it (not just putting it back on the bedside table, yawning and turning off the light). After awhile, when studying and thinking have finally exorcised natural reluctance to grapple with so large and complex a body of knowledge, the reader will better understand the book's unusual challenge: not to accept as true anything written therein until one has proved it to one's satisfaction. As backup the author aptly quotes René Descartes, the renowned mathematician, philosopher and scientist: "For your guidance, accept only as true those things which are clearly distinct to your mind, so that you could never doubt it."

Much of the information about ancient "100% intellect societies" is set forth or verified in the geometry of the Egyptian pyramids, the Sphinx and surrounding areas, as well as the Mexican and South American structures and other less-famous gnomonic monuments. The size, shape and positioning of the Egyptian pyramids analogs our Earth's dimensions precisely, shows quadrature of a circle, and discloses such additional information as the light/shadow split on the face of the Cheops, Kephren and Mikerinus pyramids, a visible phenomenon on three consecutive days every equinox period.

Many archeologists believe that the pyramids were built by the labor of multitudes of people who quarried the blocks, moved them to the site, and dragged them up inclines to final placement. Other scientists are attracted to the view that the stones were cast in place. Either way, the amount of material-handling and the logistics are still incomprehensible. Would — or could — mankind, with the best of present engineering techniques, duplicate the Cheops pyramid *at any price*? Benson thinks not, and careful study of his book may persuade the reader to accept his hypothesis that the stones were "laser cut" and levitated to placement; the actual physical accomplishment begun in the recent past at Coral Castle, Homestead, Florida, by the late Ed Leedscanlin appears to verify such a method and capability.

The bits-and-bytes atmosphere of our computer age should stimulate comprehension of Dick Benson's book by both professional and lay members of the scientific community, thereby to encourage fair and reasonable consideration of his several hypotheses. Once the how and why of binary-system math is understood as fundamental to computer operation, we begin to fathom the depth of the author's central theme: that binary math is the basis of all language, science, art, even life itself. Interfacing that theme with such familiar "old" knowledge as the atomic weight of elements, specific gravity, and wave propagation, Benson cites examples to show "what happens when..." and offers a selection of low-cost, do-it-yourself, table-top experiments as incentives for the reader to "see it happen."

Moving on to "pure" math, the author describes the key to many scientific relationships as the numerical sequence 6336 and *even* multiples and portions thereof. Examples abound in nature, various structures that were built, measurements we use, etc.: 6336 divided by 2 = 3168, which divided by 2 = 1584, which divided by 2 = 792, which divided by 2 = 396, which divided by 2 = 198, and 198/2 = 99, and 99/2 = 49.5. Remember these digit sequences and see what happens when you move just the decimal point. (How many inches in a statute mile?) The simplicity and precision of this math is almost unbelievable and as impressive as the formulas for the various geometric shapes, such as R = radius and r = .1584 "ratio constant." Would that high school math could have been that easy to understand!

If mathematics is an *exact* science, as often claimed, what is exact about our present "pi ratio" or its inverse — both of which are never-ending numbers? The "pi ratio" that Benson sets forth, 3.1565656 (italicized numbers repeat indefinitely) never ends either, but ⅓.1565*6* = .3168 precisely! The ARAM MATH presented *never* rounds a number.

In A.D. 480, the Chinese measured *one* earth-orbit period of 31,415,926 seconds. That time divided by 10,000,000 gives the pi ratio of 3.1415926---, the Newtonian pi ratio. This was before the advent of Newton and Leibnitz who did further work on the problem. Benson, however, shows that, over the period of 26,136 years (66^2 x 6), the equinox precession cycle, the mean period of one earth-orbit, is 31,565,6*56* seconds, which divided by 10,000,000 gives the pi ratio of 3.1565656. And it "just so happens" that 3.1565656 = *1/.3168 and .3168 = 6336/2/10,000*. Furthermore, mathematicians state that quadrature of a circle (using the Newtonian pi ratio) is geometrically unsolvable. Is the pi ratio the culprit?

Let D = diameter of 7.92 and R = radius of 3.96. Using the pi ratio of 3.15656 or *precisely* 1/.3168, C = pi D = 7.92/.3168 = 25 *precisely*, and 25/4 = 6.25 which gives the side of a square *precisely*. Furthermore, a natural and simple relationship exists. Recalling the 6336 sequence, 1/(.6336 x 2) x "circle diameter" = "square side," and .6336 x 2 x "square side" = "circle diameter." With the circumference or periphere of the circle equal to 25, 180 degrees (i.e. one half) equals 12.5 which x .6336 = 7.92, the diameter. Doesn't this appear simple, precise and convincing?

Turning next to quadrature, area quadrature works out as follows: A = pi R^2 = 3.96^2/.3168 = 49.5, the square root of which is 7.03562363974, the "square side" which squared equals 49.5 *precisely*.

Volume quadrature comes out this way: Ball volume = 4/3 pi R^3 or 66% of pi R^2 H (cylinder volume, where cylinder height H equals the diameter). Since the never-ending 3s or 6s introduce error, and since 1/.6666 = 1.5, ball volume = cylinder volume divided by 1.5 or pi $R^2H/1.5 = 3.96^2 \times 7.92/(.3168 \times 1.5) =$ 261.36, the cube root of which is 6.3936134206, the "cube side" which cubed = 261.36 for the volume of the ball equal to that of the cube. When periphere, area, and volume quadrature can all be geometrically solved using this pi ratio, would we not be encouraged to reason and agree that the Newtonian pi ratio might be the culprit? Quadrature of a circle is shown in the construction of the Cheops pyramid *and* the map of Washington, D.C., and in other places.

Let us examine the meter. Much evidence exists which, according to Benson, shows that the meter of 39.6 inches is correct, and therefore the 39.37-inch meter is in error. The Cheops pyramid analogs our Earth as having a 3960-mile mean radius and a 25,000-mile mean periphere. Therefore, 25,000 miles divided by 4 x 5280 x 12 divided by 10,000,000 equals 39.6 inches precisely. Can this be without meaning? Then is it also an oddity that 1600 meters of 39.6 inches is precisely 63,360 inches, which is precisely one statute mile? Is it another oddity that the pi ratio and the meter both involve the 10,000,000 factor? Can any mathematician show how the Newtonian pi ratio or the 39.37-inch meter derive from the binary system of math?

The "hydrograde" temperature scale used by Benson is based on the atomic weight of water and the 180 degree freeze/boil range of water — another "natural." On this scale, the mean temperature of a healthy human body is 37% of that 180 degree range, or 66.6 degrees, which plus 32 degrees equals 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. The 66.6 may be meaningless at present, but the significance of the 666 sequence of digits is not denigrated by loss of the decimal point; nor does it seem odd that 66 x .6 = 39.6.

Benson's explanation of gravity and antigravity impressed this reviewer as especially instructive right now, when the colonization of nearby outer space seems about to commence. Translating his PET acronym as Principle, Energy Transiency, Benson discourses on sunlight acceleration and deceleration, the energy equation, kinetic energy, energy conservation law, thermodynamics, electricity, quantum theory, Planck's constant, cone-ray focal point, solar constant, wave mechanics and a host of other subjects.

The author's concept of our "sunlight source" as a "solar disc" (or lens interface) with the "host nucleus" is at odds with the conventional wisdom about our solar system; but perhaps his analogy of the "solar disc" to the human eye will be a welcome palliative for the many good minds which have had difficulty understanding the conventional wisdom to begin with. Premising his arguments on such basic facts as our .5 degree cone-ray of sunlight or .25 degree "radius" of triangulation-impingement upon the Earth, Benson hopes that the reader's own knowledge of wave mechanics and his inherent reasoning power will lead him to accept the "solar disc" concept. Even so, grasping a concept isn't the same as understanding the process. The author further points out that omni-directional radiation of sunlight from a "ball of fire" emanates at a basic mean angle of 90 degrees from the surface to provide *divergently* angled sunlight (the "lines of sunlight" therefore not parallel), whereas the "lines of sunlight" presented to us in the "cone-ray of sunlight" must be *convergently* angled. The question is *why*? Is the velocity of "sunlight" constant, or does it change according to the medium it transits?

Astronomers and astrophysicists who find it difficult to deal with the "solar disc" concept are nevertheless urged to carefully consider it — especially during preparations for the upcoming Solar Polar Mission; Benson warns about such problems as instruments failing to "sense" the "sun" (solar disc) after certain angles are reached. Perhaps the "erroneous information" of Solar Max ought to be evaluated for what it is. As the author stated to this reviewer: "They have to know what they receive is before they will know what they receive," or, in a more familiar analogy, if you are asked to count the apples in a bowl of fruit, you first have to know what an apple is.

The "solar disc" presentation is of such compelling interest as to suggest, at least to this reviewer, that the subject deserves expansion in a separate book. Equally praiseworthy is Benson's discourse on manned mobility through space via the "ARCS" craft which burns no fuel but uses the surrounding energy. Yes, it is a "flying saucer," and the treatment of his "ARCS" patent application is also of considerable interest.

By reading and studying this work one is pushed toward the reasonable and logical conclusion that much of this learning — the knowledge of quadrature, the true mean size of the Earth, the mean time of orbit, the pi ratio, the meter, the area of no shadow within the sunlight cone, the influence of gravity, and many other relationships — was known previously by mankind. It is apparent that some of this knowledge was simply "lost;" other information for our learning was regained by happenstance; and some teachings were deliberately modified or twisted to fit what people wanted to believe at a particular time. Fortunately, as William Cullen Bryant pointed out, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

This reviewer was well-nigh astonished to find so much knowledge tied together as evenly and precisely as it is in Richard Benson's *100% Intellect — The Freedom Covenant.* As previously cautioned, the significance of the book and the skill of its author will be most apparent to the reader who opens his or her mind and lets the contents "sink in" after reading, studying, reading again and studying more. Do not forget, either, the author's *caveat* quoted from Descartes: "...accept only as true those things which are clearly distinct to your mind, so that you could never doubt it."

Benson's two additional books, *Atlantians ∅ Math* and *World's Oldest ∅ Map 6018 b.c.*, are also recommended for your study.

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P.O. Box 265 Little Silver, N.J.
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∅ = P+H+I = 16+8+9 = 33